





## Chinese, Soviet Aides Trade Charges at Nairobi Talks

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, May 12 (NYT)—China and the Soviet Union clashed at the United Nations trade conference yesterday, with the Chinese accusing the Russians of using détente as a "smoke screen" for "wild ambition, unbridled aggression and expansion" and Moscow calling Peking "a harbinger of a new world war."

The exchange at the UN Conference on Trade and Development marked a sharp intrusion of political and ideological differences into the moderate discussion of commodities, buffer stocks and debt burdens.



UPI. Nikolai Patolichev, Soviet minister of trade, at Unctad.

## India, Pakistan Talks Reopen

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 12 (Reuters)—India and Pakistan today reopened a direct dialogue after a 12-month break and reaffirmed their commitment to normalize relations.

A joint statement after the first round of talks at the Foreign Ministry here gave no hint as to how they were progressing, but there was a mood of cautious optimism in both delegations that the talks would achieve positive results.

The two nations had a preliminary exchange of views on restoring diplomatic ties, civil aviation links and land communications. The statement said Indian Foreign Secretary Jagat Mehta and Pakistani Foreign Secretary Agha Shahi reaffirmed the belief of their governments in normalizing relations in the interests of establishing a durable peace.

## 3 Killed by Rifleman On a Tennessee Street

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 12 (AP)—A Korean war veteran, described by his mother as suffering from shell shock, was held on \$1-million bond today after allegedly firing rifle shots into a crowd, killing three persons and wounding two others.

gation, Chou En-lai, who is deputy minister of foreign trade, addressed the 135 delegations in the Kenyatta Conference Center with an analysis expressing opposition "to plunder and exploitation by imperialism, particularly the superpowers."

Mr. Chou endorsed the Manila declaration, a draft document in which 111 developing nations outlined mechanisms for altering what they regard as exploitative and monopolistic trade patterns weighted to their disadvantage. Mr. Chou then lashed out at both the United States and the Soviet Union without naming either.

Alluding to the United States, he said: "It endlessly preaches interdependence as the core of maintaining international order and alleges that global prosperity rests on its leadership. To put it bluntly, it means nothing but to maintain the control, plunder and exploitation against developing countries."

In these sentiments, he reflected the views of the nonaligned conference, a bloc of 11 underdeveloped countries identical to those represented here by the so-called Group of 77. But while these countries have sent their finance ministers and bankers to the trade conference, they will be sending more radical and politicized spokesmen to the non-aligned conference scheduled for Colombo in August.

However, it was against the Soviet Union, "the other superpower," that Mr. Chou delivered his angriest attacks. "On the one hand," he said, "it uses such political swindles as 'relaxation of tension' and 'disarmament' to divert the direction of the struggle of the Third World against imperialism."

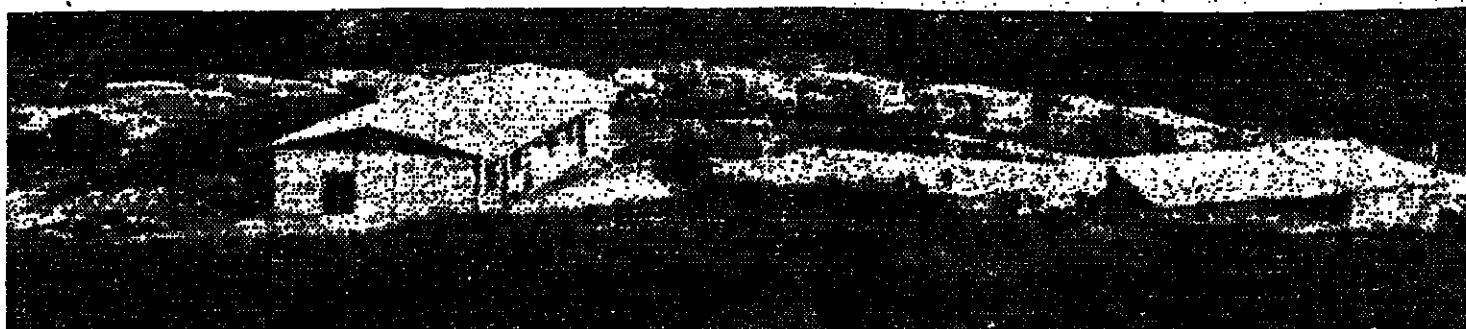
On the other hand, it peddles its old wares such as 'international division of labor' in a vain attempt to establish a social imperialist system with itself as the sole overlord."

In anticipating the Soviet position that the current disarray in the world economic system is the responsibility of capitalist states, Mr. Chou said that the Soviet Union sought "to evade its criminal responsibility as one of the biggest international exploiters of the present world."

Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai Patolichev ignored the Chinese remarks for most of his speech, asserting that economic growth could take place only against the backdrop of détente and disarmament. But when he had finished, he extemporized on the Chinese speech.

"The vicious attack of a representative of a certain country, which is a harbinger of a new world war against the policy of détente, a policy of international security, does not call for comment," he said, nonetheless adding:

"That policy has earned the recognition of the peoples of the whole world and has become the law of the century. And it is only this policy that can insure the solutions of international problems and these include the problems of trade and development. These problems cannot be resolved by vociferous proclamations that take us from the practical discussions of the task facing us. The slanderous attacks against the Socialist countries are designed to undermine the cooperation between Socialist and developing countries."



Controversial settlement at Camp Kadum in occupied West Bank, established without approval by Israeli rightists.

## News Analysis

### Israel's Policy on Frontiers Mapped Out by Settlements

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, May 12 (NYT)—Anyone curious about how Israel's leaders envision the country's future and final borders need only look at a map of the 68 Israeli settlements established in occupied Arab territory since 1967. Connect the dots marking the settlements—just as in the children's game—and the new frontiers emerge.

The 35 settlements strung along the length of the Golan Heights illustrate Israel's intentions there. The 17 settlements along the Jordan Valley demonstrate its intention to retain a "security belt" along the length of the river and the western shore of the Dead Sea.

The clusters of settlements in the East-Jerusalem area, around the perimeter of Jerusalem and in the Latrun bridge, tell the story there. In the Gaza-Rafah area, 14 new settlements speak more eloquently than any political statement. In the Sinai, there is

a settlement near El Arish, and three strung along the length of the Gulf of Aqaba down to Sharm el-Sheikh. Draw a line through them and Israel's final fallback position in the Sinai becomes clear.

No Israeli leader can or will publicly acknowledge that this is the case. Three Israeli governments over the last nine years have declined to make a definitive statement of Israel's territorial ambitions, and no change is likely now.

But in private, there is no such reluctance. Israel's top policymakers will readily concede that the settlements are meant to define the future borders. It is no secret here, even though it has never been publicly stated. Officially, in fact, Israel's spokesmen repeatedly insist that the settlements will never stand in the way of peace. The implication is that the Israelis would be prepared to relinquish them in exchange for a peace agreement. But history and political realities suggest otherwise.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in effect confirmed this last month during a visit to the Jordan Valley settlements. "None of these settlements has been established in order to be taken down again," he told the settlers. When asked by the settlers whether they should go ahead with their plans to plant olive trees, which take seven to eight years to bear a crop, Mr. Rabin's reply was categorical: "Plant olives."

The settlements represent the tangible reality of Israel's post-1967 policy. They are the political facts on the ground and, in a sense, everything else is talk.

All 68 of the existing settlements were approved by the government, which has so far spent an estimated \$3 billion Israeli pounds (nearly \$600 million) on their development. No government, least of all one so financially pressed as the one in Israel, spends that kind of money capriciously.

In the opinion of informed Israelis, it is conceivable that Israel might someday voluntarily relinquish one or two of the settlements in the context of a peace agreement with the Arabs. But most, if not all, are designed to remain where they are.

In addition, despite the mounting criticism in the United States and elsewhere of the settlement policy, Israel is planning more than a dozen new settlements throughout the occupied areas. The government is keenly aware that this is likely to cause further friction with Washington, but seems determined.

It is against this background that the current debate over the controversial settlement at Camp Kadum, near Nabulus, can be understood. The controversy is not over the wisdom of the settlement policy; a broad consensus favors that. Rather, the argument is whether the 68th settlement should be at Kadum and whether the government or pressure groups will decide settlement policy.

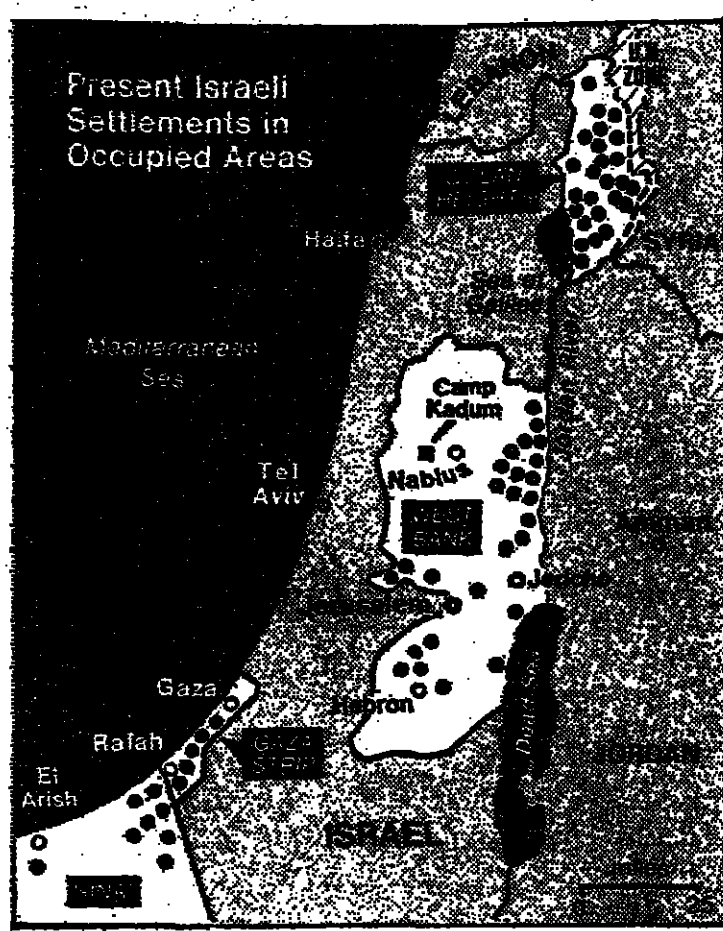
The site is important because it is on dead center of one of the last unsettled areas still open for territorial concession in some future negotiation. Studying the settlement map, it is clear that only two such areas remain—the Sinai and the central, heavily populated portion of the West Bank, where most of the 68 settlements are located. Kadum is in the heart of the latter.

On the West Bank, the Israeli policy since 1967 has been the Allon plan. First proposed by Yigal Allon, now deputy prime minister and foreign minister, shortly after the 1967 war, it calls for a 4- to 12-mile-wide "security belt" of settlements along the Jordan River and settlements in the sparsely populated areas of strategic significance elsewhere on the West Bank. It would leave open for eventual return to Arab control an hourglass-shaped piece of territory in the heavily populated heart of the West Bank.

Kadum, therefore, threatens the Allon plan. If a settlement is to be established in the heart of this central portion, one of the last negotiable pieces of unsettled real estate will be nailed down for eventual incorporation into Israel. This is exactly what the zealous nationalists Kadum settlers want to accomplish.

## Peru Military Regime Grants Amnesty to 34

LIMA, May 12 (AP)—Peru's moderate leftist military government has granted amnesty to four prominent journalists and 30 other political prisoners. It was the second move toward press freedom since Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez and other moderate officers overthrew Gen. Juan Velasco in August.



Since the 1967 war, Israel has set up 68 settlements (shown by dots) in occupied territories. Four are off this map, one is west of El Arish, three are in south on Gulf of Aqaba. Sites of proposed new settlements were not given.

## Malagasy's 'Little Red Book' Shows Way to One-Party Rule

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, May 12 (Reuters)—Within a year, the Malagasy Republic has gone from a liberal state once under French rule to a Marxist-oriented country owing its inspiration largely to the principles of Mao Tse-tung. The foundation for a single-party state would be a projected "national front" to spearhead the Socialist movement.

The national front would seek to represent all political tendencies within the Indian Ocean republic in spite of the diverse elements in the country and the deep differences separating its leading personalities.

The Malagasy Republic, the world's fourth largest island, has moved to the left since the assassination of former President Richard Ratsimandranga last year and the take-over by a naval officer, Lt. Col. Didier Ratsiraka.

In December, Malagasy voted overwhelmingly in a referendum for a democratic republic based on the principles contained in the "Little Red Book of Madagascar," which derives its inspiration from Maoism and the thoughts of North Korean leader Kim Il Sung.

Observers noted that the new 18-member government and 12-member council reflected the aspiration for national unity in a country often riven by tribal differences. President Ratsiraka warned in March that minority groups "should shut up from now on" after the proposals in the referendum received 95-per-cent approval.

It was the fall of former President Philibert Tsiranana in May, 1972, that led to increasing leftist governments. This movement culminated in the military directorate that took over after the assassination of Col. Ratsiraka.

The referendum gives President Ratsiraka control of legislative policies and makes him the leader of the armed forces. The new President has frequently said that the front directing the revolution must attain national unity "through and against everything," based on the principles outlined in the "Little Red Book." Thus, any opposition is ruled out.

Concessions Required. Politicians here say the national front could be set up quickly if political leaders made concessions and moved toward the philosophy set out in the "Little Red Book." The President, however, apparently feels that, if necessary, the front could come into being with or without the political parties.

Observers believe the President is anxious to include non-party delegates in the front representing what he regards as the majority of the people, especially in rural areas. The effort to bring various political tendencies within one grouping may prove to be difficult in Malagasy. There is the extreme right, which includes leaders of former regimes; the moderate right, desiring close ties with France; the left, which generally supports the present administration; and the extreme left, which wants to move swiftly toward the setting up of a "dictatorship of the proletariat."

## Soviet Court Rejects Physicist's Appeal

MOSCOW, May 12 (Reuters)—A Moscow court today dismissed an appeal by physicist Andrei Tverdokhlebov, sentenced last month to five years' internal exile for slandering the Soviet state, friends of the defendant said today.

They said the hearing, which lasted one hour at the Russian Federation Supreme Court, took place in the absence of Dr. Tverdokhlebov and his lawyer.

## OPEC Pledges \$400 Million To a Third World Food Fund

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 12 (NYT)—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries decided yesterday to commit \$400 million to an international fund to finance projects to increase food production in developing countries, OPEC sources said today.

The decision of OPEC's finance ministers at a special meeting here had been eagerly awaited as the signal that the new International Fund for Agricultural Development would go into operation after months of negotiations.

Conceived at the World Food Conference in November, 1974, the fund represents a major cooperative effort by all-producing countries and Western industrial countries to build up Third World food supplies.

\$1-Billion Projects. Altogether, \$1 billion is to be put into projects over a three-year period to reclaim land, improve irrigation, develop new seeds and improve rural farming techniques, according to officials of the World Food Council, which helped in the creation of the new fund.

OPEC sources said that Ibrahim Shihata, a senior adviser to the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, would fly to the Rome headquarters of the World Food Council to inform the council officially of the OPEC decision.

A council official said that the fund would be formally established in June by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations.

In addition to the \$400 million Saudi Arabia and Iran have promised \$50 million each, raising the total contribution by OPEC countries to \$500 million.

These two OPEC founding members had the initial idea for the fund, contributing participation, however, on contributions by the industrial countries.

Little enthusiasm was expressed in Western circles until Secretary of State Henry Kissinger announced a year ago in Paris that the United States would give \$200 million.

Other Pledges.

Over the last 12 months, most of the major Western countries have made pledges. The largest being \$50 million by West Germany, \$40 million by the Netherlands and \$30 million each by Canada and Britain.

Japan has said it would contribute a substantial amount, but has not named a figure.

Only France, among the leading Western industrial powers, has opposed the idea of the fund. The French have not for-

mally stated any reason for their objections, but have by now they have emphasized terms of assistance to poor countries.

The new fund is to be set up as a special agency of the United Nations. Its board of 18 members—OPEC, six from non-OPEC developing countries and from the industrial countries.

## Udine Area Is Struck by New Tremors

UDINE, Italy, May 12

New earth tremors struck east Italy today, killing two standing by last week's earthquake and adding ground.

The Udine prefecture said no additional deaths were by the latest tremors. One was injured at least in

Police had feared the persons might have been but the reports proved right. Landslides on the road, rescue teams trying to get the bodies of those killed, the reports indicated that the tremors may have caused damage or complete destruction.

The tremors measured 3.2 and 3.8 on the Richter scale and brought the aftershocks recorded last Tuesday's 6.9-point earthquake. 24 towns and 100,000 people in the Udine region were hit.

676 Bodies Found. Police said that 676 had been recovered from the 1,588 persons were. But the Udine prefecture said that the deaths and the missing were 1,000 with 400 persons missing.

The strongest of the shocks came at 11:44 p.m. and was followed by two more and a third at 11:54 p.m. and a fourth at 12:04 p.m.

Chaos opened in the Udine area and one of the gulfs a military jeep, a car and a truck were overturned and damaged.

The Health Ministry said that there were reports of infectious diseases in the quake zone and that five measles were taken. It said that a hospitalized Monday with tetanus illness had a simple and not typhoid.

## A German Soldier Is Injured By Own Bomb at U.S. Rad

MUNICH, May 12 (AP)—A 19-year-old West German soldier was seriously injured last night when he was struck by a hand grenade he was carrying while on duty at the U.S. Army's 1st Cavalry Division (AFN), officials said today.

There were no other injuries and damage to the building was slight, according to Karl-Heinz Stocker, who is in charge of the investigation.

Mr. Stocker denied earlier reports that the soldier, identified only as Dieter K., had lost a leg in the explosion. He said the soldier underwent emergency surgery for severe injuries to his left side and thigh. Mr. Stocker said.

The soldier had been under investigation on suspicion of illegal possession of a weapon in another case, the prosecutor's office said. Under questioning, the soldier first said that he had found the bomb. Later, he admitted making the device himself, the prosecutor's office said.

It was not known if the incident was related to the death Sunday of anarchist Ulrike Meinhof. Her body was found hanging in a Stuttgart prison cell. She and three others had been on trial for terrorist attacks carried out during the early 1970s, including a killing on U.S. military headquarters in Frankfurt and Heidelberg in which four U.S. soldiers were killed.

The West German government said that Mrs. Meinhof committed suicide, but her lawyers charged that she was murdered by the government.

Police prevented a demonstration by about 200 leftists in West Berlin last night, but there were clashes for several hours.

Conditions Assailed. DUESSELDORF, May 12 (Reuters)—Four West Germans on trial here for murder said today that their conditions of imprisonment could lead them to commit suicide, like Mrs. Meinhof.

## Icelandic Boat Fires At U.K. Trawler's Bow

REYKJAVIK, May 12 (Reuters)—An Icelandic patrol boat fired a shot across the bow of the U.K. trawler *Prinzessa* off the northwest coast of Iceland today, officials here reported.

They said the 780-ton trawler had ignored an order to stop in preparation for arrest while fishing inside the Iceland-imposed 200-mile limit. The officials said that after the shot was fired a British reconnaissance plane flew over and threatened to shoot at the patrol boat.

## THE "JORGE DE BRITO" CASE

### A PORTUGUESE BUSINESSMAN IN PRISON FOR OVER 500 DAYS WITHOUT BEING JUDGED

He surely is one of the principal victims of the political events which have taken place since the 25th of April, 1974, although he had believed, as many others, in the possibility of evolution and changes taking place on this date.

He preferred to remain in Portugal regardless of the difficulties that were to come.

His crimes: brilliant and young financial businessman, —major shareholder and President of the "BANCO INTERCONTINENTAL PORTUGUES" (B.I.P.), owner of the "O SECULO" daily and the "SOCIEDAD NACIONAL DE TIPOGRAFIA" (printing firm) and others...

—he refused to sell his daily "O SECULO" to the Portuguese Communist party, and was in disagreement with the economic policies of the Portuguese government.

- 1° The 9th of October, 1974, his bank has been nationalized, with all others in the private sector, without indemnisation;
- 2° They confiscated his private belongings to guarantee the "liabilities" of the bank.
- 3° They imprisoned him on December 13th, 1974, after what was called "The night of the long knives" following personal orders of Prime Minister VASCO GONCALVES;
- 4° The Portuguese Communist party took the "O SECULO" daily from him in February, 1975;
- 5° All his business enterprises were undermined, accusing him of bad management;
- 6° The B.I.P. is going to disappear and be absorbed by the BANK OF ANGOLA, against the shareholders' and employees' interest and wishes.

WHAT DO JORGE DE BRITO, HIS FAMILY AND HIS FRIENDS WANT?  
A CLEAR, OBJECTIVE AND QUICK TRIAL IN ORDER TO PROVE HIS INNOCENCE AND ONCE AGAIN CONTRIBUTE TO THE GROWTH AND FUTURE OF PORTUGAL.

The International Association for JORGE DE BRITO.



## Tax Chief in U.S. Is Opposed to Telling 11,000 of Abuses

By John M. Crawford

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—Donald Alexander, commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, said yesterday that he might tell neither "necessary" nor "desirable" for the IRS to tell 11,000 individuals and organizations that tax examiners improperly singled them out for special attention because of ideological reasons.

Mr. Alexander told the House Committee on Government Information and Individual Rights that the 11,000 files, compiled between 1959 and 1973 by the Special Services staff of the IRS, were "outdated and useless" and in his opinion ought to be destroyed.

But the commissioner said he would agree to a request by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., the subcommittee chairman, to keep the files intact until Congress acted on her bill requiring the IRS and other federal agencies to notify victims of illegal surveillance or other improprieties directed against them.

### Senate Report

Mr. Alexander, who abolished the Special Services staff shortly after he became commissioner in 1973, testified as the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities released a report that termed the secret tax unit "the principal instance of the use of the IRS for a fundamentally improper nontax purpose."

The selective enforcement of the tax laws against political dissidents, which the committee staff said was begun under President John Kennedy but reached its peak during the administration of Richard Nixon, was but one element in what the report termed a "serious and illegal abuse of IRS investigative powers that had led to a compromise of the privacy and integrity of the tax return."

An IRS spokesman said that his organization had made "a limited review" of the report and believed it to be "a comprehensive and constructive analysis of certain IRS activities." But he added that "the service is now operating effectively under proper controls" and would "not repeat any errors of the past."

The Senate staff also made public a separate report disclosing that the National Security Agency has continued to review "many communications to, from or about" Americans in the course of its monitoring of foreign radio and telephone transmissions.

But the staff said that the NSA, which is charged with insuring the security of U.S. military and diplomatic messages abroad, had balked at its three principal programs aimed at intercepting domestic communications, and that the number of such messages now overheard by the NSA or disseminated to other federal agencies had been "minimized."

The Senate report said that targets of the IRS Special Services staff were selected mostly "because of their political activity, rather than because specific facts indicated tax violations were present."

But the 3,000 groups on the staff's special list of targets also included the Ford Foundation and the Urban League.

Other abuses reported by the Senate staff included the IRS's practice of providing the FBI and the CIA with virtually unrestricted access to tax information, including individual returns.

In some cases, the report said, the FBI used the information for purposes that were clearly illegal, such as in connection with its domestic counterintelligence programs designed to harass and disrupt radical and rightist political organizations.

The intelligence committee staff also criticized the IRS's information retrieval system as "a glut of largely useless information" about nearly 500,000 Americans.

## Pope Voices Pain As Top Catholics Join Communists

VATICAN CITY, May 12 (AP).—Pope Paul VI accused "dearest friends, brethren sharing the same table" of treason today in what appeared to be an attack on prominent Italian Catholics who had agreed to run on the Communist ticket in the June 20-21 Italian parliamentary elections.

"How frequent, how close to us today is suffering," the 78-year-old pontiff said in his weekly public audience. "Sometimes the dearest friends, the most trusted colleagues, the brethren sharing the same table, priests, religious are precisely those who have turned against us."

The Pope addressed some 7,000 persons in the audience hall. His complaint came two days after the Italian Communist party announced that four of Italy's most prominent lay Catholics, intellectuals were running in the party's ticket in elections that might lead to Communist participation in the government of this NATO nation.

The Communists hope to attract the vote of left-leaning Catholics who might more easily overcome their traditional distrust of Marxism in general when they find well-known Catholics on the Communist ticket.

### Japanese Navy Cites Soviet Observer Ship

TOKYO, May 12 (Reuters).—A Japanese anti-submarine exercise was called off yesterday because of the presence in the area of a Soviet information-gathering vessel, Japanese officials said today.

The Soviet ship approached within two nautical miles of two Japanese destroyers and a submarine taking part in the exercise off the coast south of Tokyo, officials said, when the exercise was ended.



Associated Press.

**AFFIRMATION OR WARNING?**—Sen. Hubert Humphrey wagged one finger at Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter at a Washington meeting Tuesday night as returns came in from primaries. Carter lost in Nebraska but won the Connecticut contest.

## Despite 'Serious Reservations'

## Ford Signs Measure Reviving Election Agency

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI).—President Ford approved reluctantly yesterday legislation reviving the major powers of the Federal Election Commission and freeing the agency to authorize payment of a \$2-million backlog of primary subsidies to presidential candidates.

Mr. Ford said that he was signing the bill despite "serious reservations" about some of its provisions. He considered one of them so serious that he directed Attorney General Edward Levi to bring a court action challenging its constitutionality.

The President said he was sending to the Senate nominations of six commission members but

did not announce their names. It is expected that he will name five of the sitting commissioners plus a replacement for the chairman, Thomas Curtis, who asked not to be reappointed.

### Former Senator

The new member to be appointed was identified by a Republican party source as former Sen. Marlow Cook of Kentucky, who is now practicing law here. The bill signed by the President also enables the commission to resume investigating complaints of violations of the campaign law and makes a number of important changes in election ground rules for political candidates and the committees that support them.

If Congress moves swiftly to

reconstitute the commission, confirming the six members named by the President without delay, the agency might be able to start the flow of matching funds to the presidential campaign by the end of the week.

Release of the primary subsidies, frozen for the last seven weeks, is not expected to have any material impact on the presidential primary competition in either party. Three-quarters of the money will go to the three men who are already the leading contenders.

Of the claims already audited by the commission staff, \$665,000 will go to the President Ford Committee. But its most recent problem has not involved raising money but keeping within the \$13-million spending ceiling imposed on presidential candidates for the pre-convention period.

### \$350,000 for Reagan

Ronald Reagan, the President's Republican challenger, will get considerably less—\$350,000—immediately, but he reportedly has more large claims ready for submission. Among the Democrats, Jimmy Carter, the leader, will get the most money, \$314,000; his chief active rival, Sen. Morris Udall, has qualified for only \$114,000.

All told, a dozen presidential candidates have submitted claims for almost \$3.7 million in subsidies, but the commission staff has audited and approved only \$2.1 million of this amount. Ordinarily, the commission routinely approves staff recommendations for matching fund payments.

Mr. Ford said in a statement that he had concluded that approval of the bill was "in the best interest of the nation," that changes had been made to meet his most serious objections and that the resulting measure had "widespread bipartisan support in both houses of Congress and by the chairmen of the two national political parties."

The provision that the President ordered the attorney general to challenge "at the earliest opportunity" permits either house of Congress to veto a regulation promulgated by the commission, which in theory is an independent executive agency.

The President's action brought to an end more than three months of uncertainty and confusion, following the Supreme Court's ruling of Jan. 31 that the Election Commission had been unconstitutionally formed in the first place, in violation of the separation of powers doctrine.

In order to revive the agency, Congress had to make all its members appointive by the President instead of having four of the six named by congressional leaders. In the process, the lawmakers made a number of other important changes in the campaign law.

Two successive stays held up the effectiveness of the court order until March 22. Since that time, no subsidies have been authorized.

The President had been under considerable pressure from business, industry and conservative groups to veto the campaign bill. They all contended that it gave too much political power to labor, as well as hobbling the Election Commission. Despite his financial interest, Mr. Reagan had also urged a veto.

## Another 'Will' By Hughes Is Made Public

## Document Addressed To Parent Company

LAS VEGAS, May 12 (AP).—Spokesmen for Hughes Tool Co. said yesterday that they know nothing about a second purported will of Howard Hughes that was sealed in an envelope bearing the firm's name.

The three-page handwritten document that surfaced yesterday was dated June 22, 1969, addressed to the Summa Corp. in care of the Clark County clerk and delivered by mail. The return address read "Hughes Tool Co., Houston."

Summa Corp., the umbrella firm that controls the Hughes empire, was named executor of the estate.

But Summa spokesman Arelo Soderberg said in Los Angeles that the firm was not incorporated until December, 1972, and that the name was not even under consideration much before then.

### Small Note

In Houston, Raymond Holliday, board chairman of Hughes Tool, said he knew nothing about the new document.

The envelope containing the document also held a small, handwritten note asking that the purported will "be mailed 30 days after my demise." It was signed Howard R. Hughes.

A court clerk said he turned the unopened envelope over to Summa executive Jim Cullen. It was later filed at the courthouse by William Morse, a Nevada attorney for Summa, and Wayne Williams, a trust officer of the First National Bank of Nevada, Mr. Hughes's temporary estate administrator in Nevada.

Distribution of the estimated \$1.5 billion to \$2.5 billion estate was earmarked as follows in the new will:

"First: To all my blood relatives I leave one-twelfth of my estate.

"Second: To Hughes Medical Institute of Miami, Fla., I leave one-sixth of all my assets.

"Third: One-sixth of my estate to be divided among the University of Nevada and the University of California.

"Fourth: One-sixth of my estate to be divided among the Universities of Texas and the University of Mexico City, Mex.

"Fifth: One-twelfth of my estate to be divided among the blind and homeless children of America, and to the ones with medical needs.

"Sixth: One-sixth of all my assets to be divided among 10 living American individuals, bearers of the Social Security account numbers—008-22-3345, 339-55-6648, 669-38-9951, 999-11-2254, 119-33-4446, 449-66-7749, 779-99-0052, 229-44-5547 and 559-77-8850." (Although the document said 10 Americans, it listed only 9 numbers.)

"Seventh: One-sixth of all my assets, I leave to all my blood relatives to put to use as they wish. May this document bring contentment and peace of mind to all."

## Police Establish Link Between Two Paris Shootings

PARIS, May 12 (AP).—Police ballistics experts established links today between the killing of Bolivia's ambassador to France and an attack here last year on a Spanish Embassy official, but reported no further headway in identifying avengers calling themselves the "Che Guevara International Brigade."

The brigade claimed responsibility for killing the ambassador, Gen. Joaquin Zeneno Anaya, and said that a comparison with the bullets used to severely wound Capt. Bartolome Garcia Plaza-Valle, a Spanish military attaché, last October would clearly show it took direct action to keep France from becoming "a dictator's garbage pile."

Police said tests performed on the bullets determined that they came from the same production series and had closely related serial numbers. Further tests would be needed, they said, to indicate if the same gun was used in both attacks.

Police sources reported that searches of homes of French leftist extremists and Latin American residents of Paris produced only insignificant details and that conflicting descriptions made it difficult to draw up composite portraits of the two men the police believe were involved in the attack.

## 13 Soviet Embezzlers Jailed; Led 'Dolce Vita' on the Volga

MOSCOW, May 12 (UPI).—A handful of officials spent more than 265,000 rubles (nearly \$500,000) of state money to build palatial quarters by the Volga River, where they wined and dined on vodka and illegally caught sturgeon and had sex with "hostesses," the newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta said today.

Thirteen persons were sentenced to terms ranging from 15 years imprisonment down to a year of corrective labor on charges that included embezzlement and rape.

Three buildings were erected at Cheboksary, 360 miles east of Moscow, on what the newspaper called "a cosy bay of the Volga River."

The money should have been used to provide services for student volunteers working on the construction of a tractor factory.

Instead, the newspaper said, officials at the construction site built a luxurious bathhouse of expensive timber and imported Karelian experts to decorate it with paintings, hand-worked candlesticks, a bar, marble flagging and thick carpets.

They also built a rest home and a small hotel divided into comfortable, self-contained apartments with a view of the Volga, where they and their wives and guests relaxed on weekends "to the sounds of music and glasses filled with alcohol."

"No guest spent a single kopeck for food or drink," the newspaper said.

The case revealed a disgusting dolce vita for which some persons were ready to do anything," Literaturnaya Gazeta said.

## U.S. Government Fails to Protect Its Computers, Investigators Say

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—Many of the federal government's 9,000 computers are insufficiently protected against sabotage, vandalism, terrorism or natural disasters, congressional auditors said this week.

The General Accounting Office said it found lax security practices at a number of federal computer installations checked by its investigators.

Such practices make the installations susceptible to "losses caused by bombings, fires, floods, frauds, thefts, embezzlements and human errors," said the GAO, an investigatory wing of Congress.

Chairman Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., of the Senate Government Operations Committee, said he has directed a staff investigation into computer security problems cited in the GAO study.

Sen. Ribicoff said enormous

have and personal inconvenience to Americans could result if, through the government's failure to adequately protect computer facilities, tax, social security or veterans' records are destroyed.

More than half of the installations visited by GAO were without plans for "continuity of operations if a loss occurred," the study said.

The GAO declined to identify the centers, saying it did not want to call the inadequate safeguards to the attention of would-be saboteurs.

### Ex-Officer Seized By Germans as Spy

DUESSELDORF, May 12 (UPI).—A former West German Army officer has been arrested on suspicion of spying for East Germany, the federal prosecutor's office said today.

The office said that former Lt. Col. Karl-Heinz Knothmann, 45, was seized under investigation arrest May 5. The officer retired from active duty in 1974.

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## S. Sets Rules on Strip Mining in Western States

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI).—The Interior Department issued regulations yesterday designed to strip mining of vast coal reserves in the West.

We need to double our coal production by 1985," said Interior Secretary Thomas Kleppe, adding that the United States is "at the mercy of foreign oil and gas producers who could implement their embargo at any time."

Mr. Kleppe said the federal will be mined "in an environmentally sound manner," by limiting pollution and restoring it to its "approximate original" condition.

The regulations were criticized by the coal industry yesterday as "too strict" and by environmentalists as "extremely weak."

John Melcher, D-Mont., led an unsuccessful fight in Congress for a federal strip mine law that would require the coal industry to pay for the cost of reclamation.

Mr. Kleppe said he hopes to see the production of federal coal—now 32 million tons annually—to 305 million tons a year by 1985.

### Y. Counterfeit Raid

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP).—Federal Service agents have seized more than \$30 million in counterfeit bills and arrested six at a printing plant here.

The counterfeit bills were seized in a raid on a printing plant in the Bronx, where they were being printed.

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## Ending Military Spying in U.S.

One theme throughout the reports of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities and other studies of improper domestic intelligence-gathering is the extent to which such operations have been fostered by inadequate laws, imprecise definitions of various agencies' roles, and the absence of effective checks on unlawful activities. The Senate Judiciary Committee has an opportunity to attack some of these problems now by approving a pending bill that would prohibit almost all military spying on civilians.

The fact that Army units had been amassing dossiers on thousands of civilians was first disclosed in 1970, long before the full scale of federal domestic intelligence efforts became known. Like several other sprawling surveillance programs, the Army operations had begun in the mid-1960s as an attempt to get better information for use in combating civil disturbances and anti-war protests. As a long investigation by Sen. Sam Ervin's Constitutional Rights subcommittee showed, the military spying quickly followed the customary course of ill-defined, unchecked bureaucratic activity. Bits and pieces of information were gathered indiscriminately about the politics, associations and private lives of at least 100,000 civilians and thousands of groups, most of whom were engaged entirely in peaceful, law-abiding conduct. All this material was filed away without regard for its accuracy, its relevance to any proper military mission, or the privacy of those on whom the dossiers were kept.

In response to public protests and the Ervin panel's inquiry, the Defense Department in 1971 canceled those broad surveillance programs and issued a directive barring future military spying on civilians in most instances. Since then, the Defense Department has maintained that its own controls are adequate and congressional

action is not necessary or appropriate. However, the directive, as revised last year, permits surveillance where a military commander decides, for instance, that a civilian's activities "threaten" military "loyalty, discipline or morale" by encouraging disruption or disobedience. Such vague language is far too permissive, especially in times of stress. Indeed, a Defense Department review panel has used such rationales to justify spying on anti-war and dissident groups in several cases since 1971. Moreover, in the absence of a law, the Defense Department's policies could be further relaxed at any time.

The bill before the Senate Judiciary Committee would impose proper statutory controls. The measure would generally prohibit military surveillance of civilians who are not connected with the armed forces or defense contractors. The only exceptions would be in connection with normal employment and security checks, law-enforcement activities assigned to the armed forces, and cases of civil disturbance where military units have actually been deployed. These curbs would be enforced by criminal penalties for willful violations, and by authorizing citizens who have been targets of unlawful surveillance to bring civil suits.

This measure recognizes that official spying on those who have broken no law can have a serious inhibiting effect, making citizens apprehensive and discouraging them from exercising their rights and liberties. Moreover, the bill affirms that such surveillance by the military is especially repugnant in a free society. Because the Army's excesses were among the first to be disclosed, and because statutory controls are relatively easy to devise, it is appropriate that the effort to legislate curbs on domestic intelligence-gathering begin with prompt approval of this bill.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## FBI's Deadly Games

It is axiomatic, but easily forgotten, that a suspension of the liberties of even the most reviled group in a society will dilute the liberties of all since each discretionary suspension of rights leads more easily to the next one. This truth is brought to mind by the release of a study, by the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, of the FBI's Counterintelligence Programs against the Black Panther party and other "black nationalist-hate groups."

While revelations about Comtelpro activities against Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. have elicited widespread concern and comment, little has been made of the program against the Panthers and other black groups, even though the evidence indicates that those programs may well have been responsible for the death of a number of individuals charged with no crime. That is a large accusation, but three events drawn from committee records suffice to sustain it.

At UCLA in 1969, the Black Panthers and US (United Slaves), another black group, were engaged in a violent conflict that had already caused two deaths. The FBI exacerbated the struggle by sending the Panthers inflammatory material, ostensibly from US. After further deaths, the bureau's San Diego office made the following appraisal of its efforts: "shootings, beatings, and a high degree of unrest continues to prevail in the ghetto area of southeast San Diego. Although no specific counterintelligence action can be credited with contributing to this overall situation, it is felt that a substantial amount of the unrest is directly attributable to the program."

The FBI sent an anonymous letter to a Chicago gang leader whose organization it characterized as one to which "violent type activity, shooting and the like are second nature." The letter advised the gang leader

that the Panthers intended to have him killed, which, according to the FBI, was designed to "intensify the degree of animosity between the two groups" and cause "retaliatory action which could disrupt the BPP or lead to reprisals against its leadership." This project apparently failed; there is no record of any violence flowing from it.

In December, 1969, a special unit of Cook County police raided the headquarters of the Illinois chapter of the Black Panther party. When the raid was over, according to a federal grand jury which investigated the matter, the police had fired between 82 and 99 shots and the occupants only one. Two Panthers, including Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois chapter, were dead. Although the raid was ostensibly carried out to find illegal weapons, FBI internal memorandums indicate both that the bureau took credit for being the sole source for information that led to the raid and that it believed the weapons inside the apartment were purchased legally.

Such reckless endangerment of human life was justified neither by violent rhetoric nor by the fact that while some of the Panthers were undoubtedly idealistic, others were undoubtedly thugs. Yet the Comtelpro activities had no sanctions in law and represent the ultimate in governmental lawlessness and arrogance.

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley asserts that under his direction the bureau has been "purged" of its racist past, but there is no record that the agents who directed and engaged in such programs were prosecuted for their crimes or even faced administrative discipline. In the absence of any visible internal effort by the bureau to make officials accountable, it is difficult to be entirely comfortable either about the FBI or the liberties of U.S. citizens.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 13, 1901

ROME—The grave diggers of Naples have gone out on strike, and are trying to stop all funerals. Several corpses have been left in the houses where they died, awaiting burial, and many funeral processions have had to be accompanied by the police, who were attacked by the grave diggers. Other unpleasant incidents have also occurred.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 13, 1926

ROME—Mussolini's vibrant character today thrilled to the screen's most vigorous personality, and the Italian Duce in turn discovered "Our Mary" to be "even prettier than she is on the screen." Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford described their meeting with Benito Mussolini, and both said that it was the highlight of their European trip.



## Kremlin 'Election' Debate

By Victor Lorz

WASHINGTON—The Kremlin is now engaged in a secret debate of defense spending which in some ways parallels the public election debate in the United States.

The appointment of Soviet party secretary Leonid Brezhnev as marshal of the Soviet Union, the highest military rank he could bestow upon himself, is part of a new design to keep the Soviet military in their place. It follows on the heels of the appointment of a civilian as minister of defense, an innovation which was bound to be resented by the military, who have long regarded the post as theirs by right. They have now expressed their resentment through their spokesman, Gen. Viktor Kulikov, the chief of the general staff who had been bypassed when the post of minister went last week to the defense industry boss Dmitri Ustinov.

The debating code used by both sides to conduct the struggle is reminiscent of the tactics used in the secret debate which ended with the overthrow of Khrushchev in 1964. At that time, too, one of the main issues was civilian control of the military who, with the support of the more hard-line political leaders, were pushing for greater defense expenditures than Khrushchev was willing to concede.

### Abstract Codeword

The military and their hard-line allies issued repeated warnings in public against the "deterioration" of imperialist strength and of the threat of war which this carried. They did not accuse anybody specifically of "underestimating" the imperialists, but, as we now know, the seemingly abstract codeword was a public reflection of their private complaints against Khrushchev.

It is against this background that the seemingly harmless remarks now made by Gen. Kulikov should be read. World War II, he says, provides "a very stern warning to us" against "underestimating the danger of war engendered by imperialism."

This is the first time the "underestimation" codeword has appeared in one of these articles since at least 1973, and it thus constitutes a clear warning that the military believe Brezhnev's defense policy to be misguided. They can hardly object to a policy which has led, in recent years, to a considerable growth of Soviet military strength. It must therefore be assumed that the Soviet leadership is now engaged in a debate about future defense spending, and that the military are letting the Kremlin know that they are prepared to stand up and fight for now and better arms. Gen. Kulikov in fact says, in so many words, again using a new formula, that "new means of appalling aggression must be developed."

### Get Answer

The military and their hard-line supporters in the Politburo got their answer from the Kremlin's secret police chief, Yuri Andropov, who is not usually thought of as a dove. Andropov now seems to have joined the ranks of those Politburo members who believe that Soviet defenses are quite adequate. He

argues that existing Soviet defenses provide "unshakable guarantees" against aggression, which looks like a direct reply to Kulikov's call for the development of "new" weapons. The Soviet military also maintains that their needs are greater because of the possibility of a war on two fronts, against both the United States and China, for instance. Andropov rejects that argument, too. The "unshakable guarantees" are such, he explains, that neither a single aggressor, nor a coalition of aggressors, "could gain the whip hand over the Soviet Union."

His speech, delivered on the anniversary of Lenin's death last month, thus antedated some of the arguments Kulikov was to bring out into the open last week. Another argument now in progress concerns SALT. The issue before the Kremlin is whether it should conclude a quick SALT agreement with Kissinger and Ford on the terms they have proposed, while they are still in office, or wait until after the presidential elections for a deal that may turn out to be better, or worse, depending on who wins. The hawks in both countries would prefer to wait, but Andropov believes, as Kissinger does, that a bird in hand is better than two in the bush. Any delay in the unfolding of détente, Andropov argues, and particularly "any backsliding, even temporary," could cost a great deal, leading to "the aimless waste of material resources"—that is, to a more intense arms race.

The signals from the Kremlin are confusing, because the struggle itself is confused. Andropov's speech was far more forthright than Brezhnev's own recent speech to the party congress. But Brezhnev's speech was officially described as being delivered on behalf of the whole leadership, which means that both the hard-liners and the moderates were able to strike out portions they did not like. Andropov, however, could write his own speech, and he was therefore able to pick up again a number of themes Brezhnev had developed in the past, not only on the sufficiency of Soviet arms but also on the need for "compromise, in dealings with the West."

The annual list of slogans for May Day, on the other hand, has dropped the call for the "irreversibility" of détente—but the slogan, too, are the product of the collective leadership and therefore subject to the hard-liners' veto. Moscow has not, however, gone as far as President Ford did in dropping "détente" itself from his election vocabulary. But the appointment of a civilian to be Soviet defense minister parallels in some ways the replacement of James Schlesinger, the hawkish secretary of defense, by Mr. Ford's candidate, Donald Rumsfeld.

## Letters

### White House Monitors

I read with great interest an article of John Paton Davies under the title "On Saving the White House from Itself" (Herald Tribune, April 30) in which he launched the idea of creating the "board of monitors" for surveillance of the Executive branch.

I would like to call the attention of the author—and the readers—to the fact that the idea of creating a "Supreme Council" supervising the activity of the legislative, judiciary and executive bodies from the point of view of morality and raison d'état of the nation—was already presented in the middle of the

19th century by a Polish philosopher, Joseph Maria Hoene Wronski, in his book, written in French, called "Metapolitique." Wronski wrote his book in Paris probably around 1840, but it remained in manuscript form and was published for the first time in the Polish translation in Warsaw in 1923 thanks to the endeavors of his follower and admirer Jerzy Braun.

The idea of Mr. Davies strikingly resembles that of Mr. Wronski; however, his works probably are unknown to the author of the article.

KONRAD SIENIEWSKI  
Rome.

## Getting Out of Hand?

## The Religious Issue In the '76 Campaign

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—"The religious issue" in the presidential campaign is relevant and even important up to a point, but it's in danger of getting out of hand, and could, if we're not careful, divide the United States on theological rather than political grounds.

Ever since Gov. Carter, in response to questions in press conferences, described his religious faith, reporters and others in political rallies have been asking all candidates about their most private religious convictions, and expecting them to bear witness on television to the sort of questions priests put to parishioners in the privacy of the confessional. These questions are coming from three sources: from skeptics who cannot quite believe a presidential candidate can be a true believer; from religious fanatics who don't think a man should be a presidential candidate unless he is a true believer; and from reporters who are honestly curious about the effect of a candidate's religion on his politics.

### A Fair Question

For example, on the Public Broadcasting Service the other night, my old friend Bill Moyers, himself a former divinity student and one of the most thoughtful men in our public life today, asked Mr. Carter: "What drives you?"—a perfectly fair question. Then, another question: "How do you know God's will?" which assumes, unfairly, that Carter claimed he did. But the questions led Carter into the most intimate disclosures of his private philosophy, even into the appeals of his prayers, and with the utmost respect for Moyers, one has to ask if this does not cross the line from legitimate political inquiry into the most secret places of the heart.

In the case of Carter, whose starting rise from a religious figure to the Democratic nomination, it is critical to know his philosophy, but now the religious questions are being put to the other candidates, as if we were electing an archbishop. For example, the other day a young woman from Dallas, representing an organization called "Youth with a Mission," asked President Ford a question at Tyler Junior College in Tyler, Texas.

"Mr. President," she said, "my question is twofold. Do you believe the Bible is the inspired word of God and it is the truth when he says that Jesus Christ is King of Kings and Lord of Lords? Are you personally committed to Jesus Christ as king of your life to make Christ your prince, the standard for all your decisions, whether judicial, legislative, executive or personal?" President Ford paused. "The answer," he said, "without getting into details, is yes. . . . I think the decisions that I make every day have to be related to a high standard of what we call 'the human good.' (Incidentally, a question asked up The New York Times and asked that her name be omitted from its story because she was emigrating to another country and didn't want to be identified.)

Robert Humphrey was asked by Sam Donaldson of ABC the other day on "Issues and Answers" about the political effect of Carter's religion. He replied that he thought one of Carter's great assets was his deep sense of morality, his religious convictions.

Then Humphrey, who did grow up in the Bible Belt, said nothing, turned the question back to the audience. "My religion is to do good," he said. "I believe the religious have to help those who are less fortunate. . . . but, you know we don't have to debate people's religion and politics—whether they are Catholic, Protestant or Jew."

The question is: What is an attitude toward your faith as I believe that helping one's neighbor is real religion."

**Moral Terms**  
Carter would understand agree with this ethical ideal, but sees the human condition in religious as well as in moral terms. He told Moyers: "I ask God to let me do what's right, and let me do what's best, that's life. It's meaningful. . . . I win or lose, I believe I accept the decision with no posture and without regret or hate and even deep disappointment."

This talk of faith, prayer, reconciliation to whatever happens was common in the days Lincoln, whose bronze statue the Washington Cathedral has him kneeling, but in this age, it is becoming a point of controversy and is dividing believers from the nonbelievers.

"Do you ever have any doubts?" Bill Moyers asked Carter. "The yourself, about God, about life?" Carter replied boldly and caught himself. "I don't think any. . . . I have obviously, as I said, a concern. . . . but doubt about faith? No. Doubt about my purpose in life? I don't have doubts about that."

of the exercise by the Rep. of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power, or authority."

I think even glibly reading those words, would be entitled to say that we have sovereignty over Panama Canal.

Mr. Reston says that "Ben couldn't pass a test in fresh U.S. history," preaching what does about U.S. rights in Panama? That is so, as much could be said of former secretary of state and later Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, who in 1923 was "It is an absolute liability for Panamanian government to post any American Administration, no matter what it is, President or Secretary of State ever to surrender any part of these rights which the United States has acquired under treaty of 1903."

Since Mr. Reston is having so much difficulty understanding the rise to political eminence of "we Jimmy" of the former governor of California, whom Reston calls a "such wit," the old truism, "It tell him what's going on," it men are making history because huge numbers of U.S. citizens review a scene in which two generations or two the Reston world, strutting their sophistication, had the critical shaping. The statesman returned on the Reston's gave a couple of world wars, it captures that stretched from Europe to Indochina, a past for decolonization that has but extinguished human freedom yet another large continent, at home, a thorough realization of the spirit. They're something old and true (Reston or something—anything—Carter).

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Out of Room  
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6 Camp  
ames Reston



if Kempe rehearsing the BBC Symphony Orchestra.

## Obituaries

### Architect Alvar Aalto, 78, Designed Finlandia House

SINKI, May 12 (UPI).—Alvar Aalto, 78, Finland's pre-eminent architect, died in Helsinki at last night, a nephew, Alano, said today.

Aalto died in Helsinki at last night, a nephew, Alano, said today. Aalto had been ailing for a month because of kidney problems, Mr. Alano said. Death was caused by a kidney complication, he said.

Aalto's architecture was worldwide, although the bulk of his work was in Finland. His most famous work was the Finlandia House in Helsinki, which was the site of the European Security summit meeting in 1975.

Aalto was responsible for planning and construction of the end of the conflict between Finland and Soviet Union in 1944.

Capital Rebuilt  
rebuild Rovaniemi, capital of Lapland, which was destroyed by the Germans during World War II. Aalto's most famous interior works include the Baker Dormitory for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass., and the Institute of Technology in Boston.

Mr. Kempe had headed the Munich Philharmonic since 1967. He also had been principal conductor of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Kempe won international renown after World War II, first in East Germany and then in Munich, where he succeeded Georg Solti at the Bavarian State Opera in 1952.

In 1954, he was signed by the New York Metropolitan Opera. In 1961, he succeeded Sir Thomas Beecham as conductor of the Royal Philharmonic and two years later took over as head of the Zurich Tonhalle Orchestra.

1957 essay, "The Architect's Silence," Mr. Aalto wrote: "All rated designs make a part of us and even worse. I think if more moral aspects can be taken into account, industry, its vast range of products, can avoid comic exaggeration and help man in many ways to live more harmoniously. In these ways towns plan the home, the apartment interior fittings can be improved. We shall have the satisfaction that we too are able to contribute to the soul of our mankind."

Rudolf Kempe  
ICH, May 12 (AP).—Rudolf Kempe, 65, a noted German-born

### Angola Is Urged U.S. to Delay Entry Bid

ED NATIONS, N.Y., May 12 (AP).—The Ford administration yesterday urged Angola to delay its application for UN membership and indicated that it would veto any such application. Angola gave a "clear signal" that the thousands of Cuban troops would depart soon, administration source U.S. Ambassador William P. Sullivan told the leader of the delegation, Eladio Figueredo, in the U.S. presidential election campaign.

Figueredo reportedly told U.S. and Western diplomats he had agreed to return to Angola to put the U.S. request to the government, thereby postponing council action on application until his return. President Ford has been criticized by his opponent for the Cuban presidential nomination of Ronald Reagan, for his policy and, particularly, his policy toward Angola, where a pro-Soviet faction won the war with Cuban and Soviet aid.

Angolan application for membership, which had been delayed to go to the Security Council today, presents a dilemma for the administration. Western states at the UN said a U.S. veto would "confirm the Africans' fears" and destroy the "unity of Secretary of State Kissinger's new policy of black Africa."

## DEATH NOTICE

SMITH, RUFUS BURE. Rufus Bure Smith, 68, retired Ford service supervisor, died April 30, at Park View. Husband of Mary Smith. Memorial to Rufus Bure Smith. Burial at St. John's Episcopal Church, 1000 N. 10th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

### Ethiopian Regime Reported Ready for Eritrea Offensive

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT).—The Ethiopian military government is preparing to open a major offensive against Eritrean rebels in the next few days, using half the army and tens of thousands of armed peasant volunteers, officials said yesterday.

According to intelligence reports reaching Washington, the Ethiopian leaders plan to deploy "human wave" formations of Christian farmers—armed with 45-year-old Italian rifles and machine guns—against the predominantly Moslem rebels.

The U.S. officials said that they had received reports that the peasant volunteers had begun assembling in Asmara, the Eritrean capital, and other towns in the northern Eritrean province. The Ethiopian leadership has commandeered scores of civilian trucks and several Ethiopian Airlines planes in the last week, according to the reports, to transport the volunteers from four northern provinces to the Eritrean staging areas.

Two factions of rebels—the Eritrean Liberation Front and the Popular Liberation Forces of Eritrea—have been struggling against the Addis Ababa government sporadically for more than 10 years. The rebels have seized control of most of the Eritrean countryside and tied up two divisions of Ethiopian troops over the last year of fighting, according to administration estimates.

Reprisals by government soldiers against the civilian Eritrean population have created growing

support for both rebel movements, the reports indicate. In recent months Eritrean Christians have been reported to be as numerous as Moslems among rebel recruits. Eritrea is about evenly divided between Moslems and Christians. The U.S. officials said that the performance of the 1st and 2d Ethiopian Divisions had been so poor in the Eritrean campaign in recent months that Addis Ababa had decided to try peasant volunteers.

"It is a desperate gamble," an American official said. He said the peasants had been promised "land grants" in Eritrea as an incentive to fight the rebels. They have been armed with obsolete weapons left over from Italy's 1935 war against Ethiopia, he said. In March, Addis Ababa reportedly spent millions of dollars in Turkey and Italy on small-caliber ammunition for the old guns.

The official said he believed the offer of land was probably an effective incentive for only some of the northern Eritrean peasants, who are accustomed for the most part to communal farming. He said that the government probably had more success in appealing for a kind of Christian holy war against the Eritreans.

In preparation for the planned offensive, virtually all foreigners have been evacuated from Eritrea and the neighboring Tigre Province. The last U.S. missionaries, who ran a hospital in the town of Ghinda, pulled out in mid-April, the official said.

The government, meanwhile, has reportedly sent hundreds of Ethiopian physicians and nurses to Asmara and other Eritrean cities to handle an expected influx of wounded.

The planned offensive has already been well-advertised in the Ethiopian press, the official remarked, and Eritrean rebel leaders have denounced it as "genocide." He said that 100,000 of the 7 million Eritreans had already sought refuge in neighboring Sudan.

Newsman Censored  
ADDIS ABABA, May 12 (Reuters).—Journalists who visit Ethiopia must submit their reports for official approval before they can be transmitted abroad, the general manager of the official Ethiopian news agency, Beale Girma, said yesterday.

Mr. Beale had earlier told two British journalists they had to submit their stories to him before they could send them through the government telecommunications system to London. The new rule follows a ban imposed last March on part-time correspondents sending news from here to foreign news organizations. Mr. Beale said it "applies to all visiting journalists" but not to the few resident correspondents.

### Turkish Premier Backs Arab Cause At Islamic Talks

ISTANBUL, May 12 (AP).—Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel opened the 41-nation Islamic Conference today, endorsing the struggle of the Palestinian Arabs and linking it to the "oppression and distress of the Turkish Moslem Cypriot community."

"We are fully aware that neither peace nor justice can be attained by ignoring the oppression and distress which the Palestinian Arab people and the Turkish-Cypriot Moslem community have been subjected to through the years," Mr. Demirel said in his opening speech, greeted by applause by more than 400 delegates.

He declared that Turkey was opposed to "racial discrimination in Africa, invasion and annexation of Arab territories in the Middle East through the use of force, and changing the status of holy Jerusalem through unilateral acts."



OUNCE OF PREVENTION—Maintenance man on cherry-picker crane spraying herbicide on Colosseum in Rome to keep weeds from growing between stones.

### Vietnam Lets Out a 2d American; 37 Are Reported Still in Country

BANGKOK, May 12 (UPI).—An American who had been in Vietnam for 10 years arrived in Bangkok from Saigon today, becoming the second U.S. citizen allowed to leave South Vietnam in a week.

Clifford Randolph, 64, arrived here aboard an Air France charter flight with his Vietnamese wife and 8-year-old daughter.

Mr. Randolph had been an employee of the American Trade Development Co., a contractor for the U.S. Agency for International Development, until the Communist take-over in Saigon on April 30, 1975.

He was issued an exit visa to leave Saigon last year but refused to go without his family.

Leonard Judson, 68, a U.S. citizen, who is blind, was permitted by the Saigon government

to leave last week. Mr. Randolph's departure left at least 37 Americans still in South Vietnam.

### South Vietnam Plans to Revive A Sea Resort

BANGKOK, May 12 (UPI).—South Vietnamese authorities expect tourists to flock to a revived seaside resort that was once the U.S. Special Forces headquarters for Southeast Asia, according to Radio Hanoi.

A broadcast said Nha Trang "is waiting for tourists from all parts of the country and abroad." It said Nha Trang "will be provided with hundreds of flower beds and thousands of granite benches placed in eight big parks."

Plans also call for planting 8,000 coconut trees, a network of neon lights and loudspeakers and rowboats and motor launches for hire.

## Karakum Coin Cache

MOSCOW, May 12 (UPI).—A clay jug that washed ashore on a stormy night at the Karakum reservoir in Tadzhikistan contained Indian rupees, rubles bearing the profile of Czar Peter the Great and coins from the Kokand Khanate, Tass said today.

### Water-Radiation Standards Disputed by 2 U.S. Agencies

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP).—The government agencies that develop atomic energy and regulate the environment are battling over the radiation standards the United States ought to have for its drinking water.

The Energy Research and Development Administration wants to keep radiation standards on air and water where they are, while the Environmental Protection Agency is pushing for stricter standards, despite lack of evidence of radiation-in-water problems in the United States.

The dispute has been simmering for six months, but recently escalated into open warfare. So wide has the split on drinking water standards become that the White House has been called in to act as umpire.

Radiation in Water  
The ERDA has suggested there be no change in the radiation standards, which today allow people to be exposed to a maximum of 500 millirem a year over the normal amount of background radiation they receive. The EPA wants a much lower exposure, starting with the water Americans drink. It wants standards allowing no more than 4 millirem a year in the water.

Human exposure to radiation is measured in units called rem, for roentgen equivalent man. Most doses are measured in terms of a millirem.

People receive radiation from the potassium in the body, the radioactive elements in the earth's crust and the cosmic and ultraviolet rays that bombard the earth from space and the sun.

The average annual dose in the United States from all these sources is 130 millirem.

The major exposures from man-made radiation are incurred medically, mostly from diagnostic X-rays and fluoroscopies that use continuous X-rays to photograph internal body structures. The average per-capita dose from medical sources is about 70 millirem a year.

Great Lakes Supply  
The EPA says it can do little about X-rays and nothing about background radiation but that it can tighten the standards on drinking water. The EPA claims that its 4-millirem-level recom-

mendation is more radiation than any American gets drinking from a community water supply. It says that one of the highest is the Great Lakes, at about 1 millirem a year.

The EPA concedes that its exposure is exceeded in the well water found in rural regions of Texas, Colorado and Illinois, but claims that the trace elements causing the excess radiation can be eliminated with water softeners. The EPA says these will cost no more than \$8 million nationwide.

In response, the ERDA says it is concerned about the difficulty of changing a regulation once it's put into place. It cites the possibility that fusion power plants operating in the 21st century would release enough of a short-lived radioactive isotope called tritium to the nation's water supplies that they would exceed the new standard.

"The radiation would still not be enough to trigger any cancers," an ERDA spokesman said, "but would be enough to shut down the fusion plants under the EPA regulation."

### 11 More Rebels Reported Killed By Rhodesians

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 12 (AP).—Rhodesian forces have killed 11 more black nationalist guerrillas along the border with Mozambique, security force headquarters announced today.

A communiqué also reported that the guerrillas have killed 12 more black civilians in the war zone and said that six African curfew breakers in the border area were killed by Rhodesian forces.

It said that in the last five days two African employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have died as a result of injuries in a land-mine blast.

The 10 other African civilians died as a result of land-mine incidents involving civilian vehicles, the statement said.

The deaths bring to 822 the number of guerrillas killed since December, 1972, authorities said. The Rhodesian forces have lost 99 men in this period.

## 2 Get Death Penalty

SWAKOPMUND, South-West Africa, May 12 (AP).—Two men belonging to the South-West Africa People's Organization were sentenced to death by the Supreme Court today after being found guilty of charges arising from the assassination of the black chief minister of a local tribal area.

## Heat Kills 12 in India

NEW DELHI, May 12 (Reuters).—At least 12 persons have died in a heat wave which has sent the temperature to more than 45 degrees centigrade (113 Fahrenheit) in several areas of India. All the fatalities occurred in the northeastern state of Bihar.

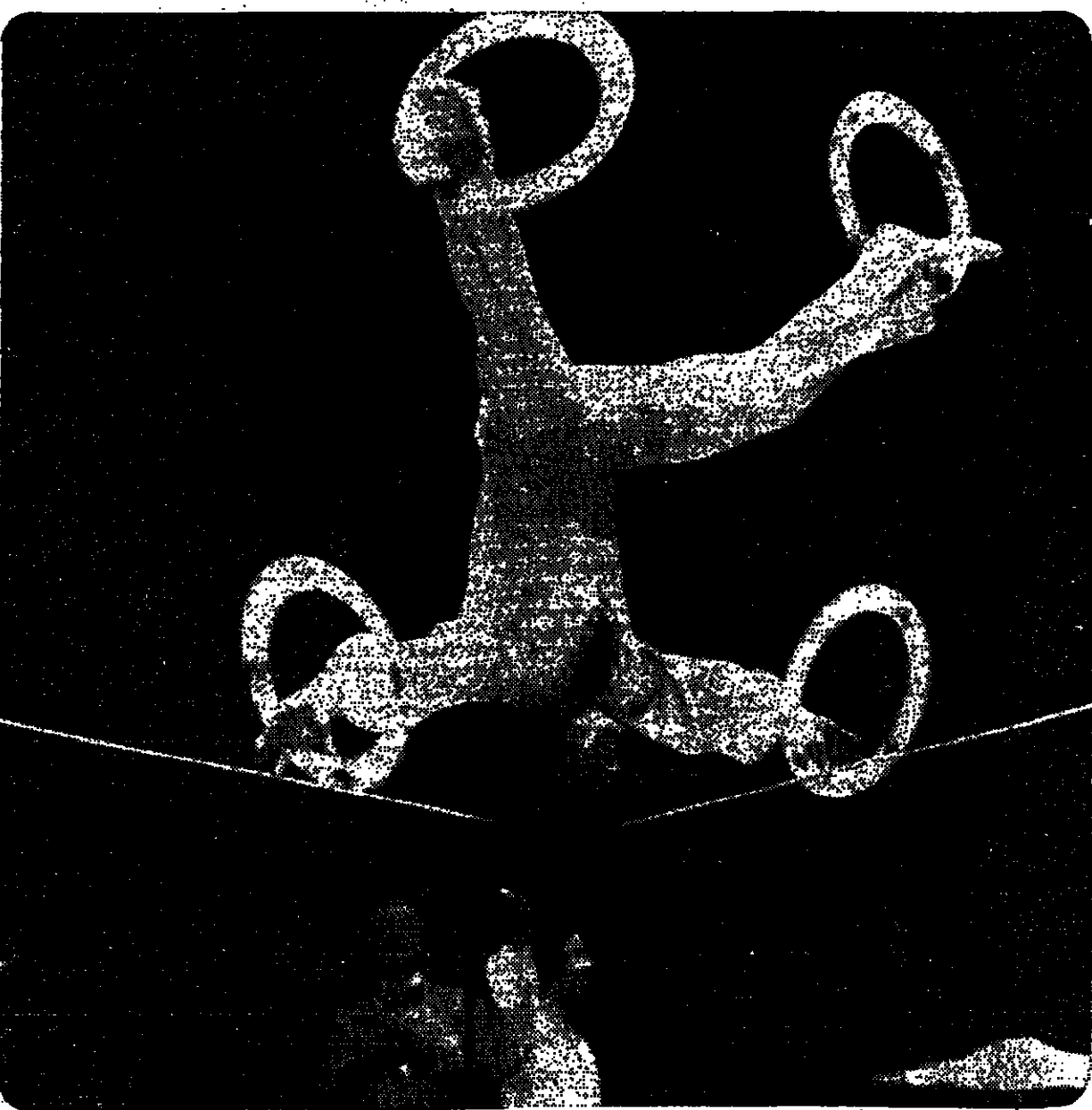
### A computer helps the wheels go round

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keep the show on the road. Besides 25 wild animals, 14 horses and a hippo, Circus Sarasani employs about 140 people. Before installing the office computer, administration of the payroll took at least ten days' manual work every month. Now, the whole job is completed in two hours. Although the working environment is a bit unusual (temperatures are often extreme, and the

computer is on the caravan's bare floor with no rubber mountings), the end results are not. That's why thousands of Philips machines have been put into offices, banks, hotels and stores all over the world... helping keep everyone's wheels going round! Simplifying and speeding the storage and transmission of information is a Philips speciality. Office computers, data entry

terminals, bank terminals and mini-computers constitute part of our activity in this area... but by no means all of it. Shown below are some of the others.



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## Woman Cartoonist Takes on the French Middle Class

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 12 (UPI)—Claire Bretecher's "Les Frustres" (The Frustrated) pokes subtle but acid fun "at me," she says. But, in fact, it's you and you and you, too.

The first French woman cartoonist to have made her mark in comic strips, Miss Bretecher is widely known to readers of the weekly *Nouvel Observateur* where her work has been appearing for the past two and a half years. "Les Frustres," which appeared a couple of months ago, is all her pages put together. Her main target is the *Observateur* reader, whom she defines as "middle class with intellectual pretensions. It's amazing the number of people who identify," she adds.

Miss Bretecher, 36, comes across as girlish. Her nice, almost sweet smile, belies the bleak humor of her cartoons. She lives in a sixth floor walk-up, a hard

climb "but what a view, and look down below lives (poet) Paul Prévert." She wears tight jeans, a T-shirt and no makeup. "I talk about problems I know," she says. Calling herself "typical French bourgeois," she comes from Brittany, where her parents had her take a degree in drawing.

### Changed Times

"They wanted to make sure I had a serious job before coming to Paris. In those days, no way I could have done comic strips. It was very *mal vu*. Things are different now," she pointed out, "and there is even a comic strip course at Vincennes University."

Miss Bretecher started working for teen-age magazines, *Tintin*, *Spirou* and *Pilote*, "my first solid job." It lasted five years. "Pilote was first with comic strips for adults," she says. She even worked for religious publications. "I had no choice. I had to eat."

For La Croix and Le Félin, she poked fun at priests. "They loved it," she says.

French people are not comfortable with comic strips, according to Miss Bretecher. "They are so proud of their written culture that they cannot stand images," she says. "They scorn comic strips and even television. Youngsters are different," she adds, "especially boys. I was lucky because I had a father who loved comic strips."

At the *Observateur*, Miss Bretecher has won fame. Her readers identify so much that they are known to tell each other "Now, now, you're being pure Bretecher."

It is hard to tell which is funnier the drawing or the text. The women are miserable, scroungy creatures, all teeth, straggly hair and big feet. The men do not fare much better and seem to spend most of their time slouching on a settee.

### All Subjects

Although she touches on all subjects—marriage, divorce, television, politics, vacations and office quarrels—she is best with women's problems and women's lib.

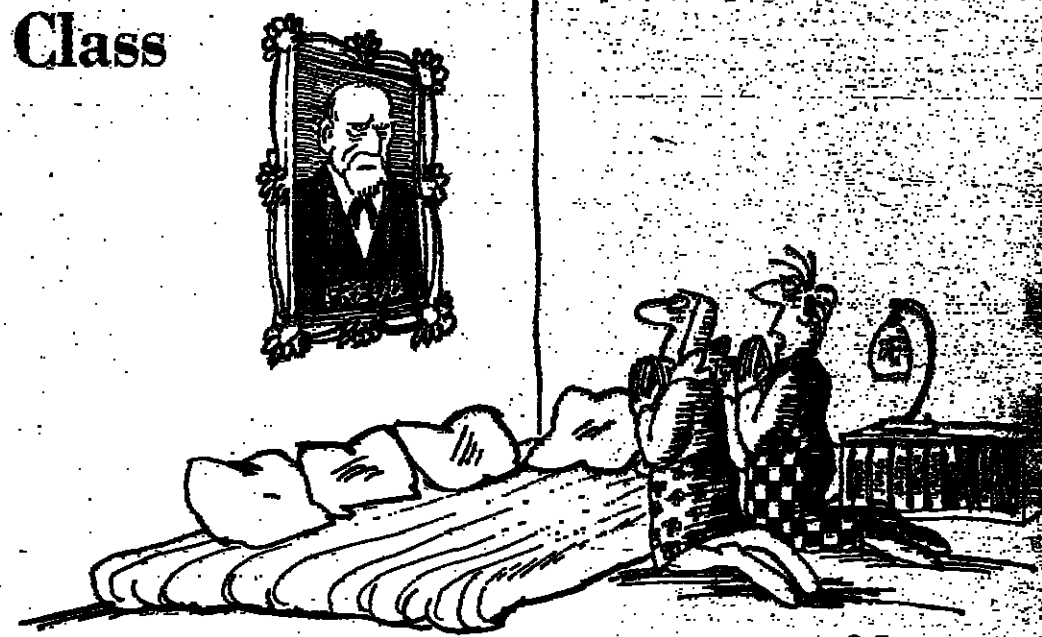
One of the funniest strips deals with two women afflicted with that common French "disease," "cellulite," who decide to launch into an exercise program. They start making lists of possible sports. Swimming— "but it ruins your hair." Tennis— expensive, besides, says one. I have a touch of arthritis in one shoulder. Karate—useful these days but I prefer my tea-gas bomb. Yoga, and so on. The conclusion: O.K., says one, "I'll look

into it and let you know." End of project.

Miss Bretecher's favorite strip is wordless. It is the story of a woman who gets her first contact lenses. She spends an hour trying to put them in, ending up with red eyes, mascara running—weeping her old glasses. "That one had quite a response," she said. "I didn't know so many people wore glasses."

Her humor can also turn quite bleak as in the cartoon where a naked woman is stretched out on the sand. A blind man, cane and all, walks by. "Voyeur," she tells him.

Miss Bretecher is married to a photographer; they have no children. "I love children—especially when they belong to somebody else." The children in her strips are ghastly little monsters. "Les Frustres" is not Miss Bretecher's only book. A few years ago, she published "Cellulite," the story of an ugly, sex-mad,



Middle Age princess who wants desperately to marry. A few days ago, she put out another book called "Le Cordon Intérieur."

Her humor is probably best defined on the opening page of "Les Frustres." She dedicates the book "To the one to whom I owe

it all." The footnote to the dedication reads: "This doesn't mean a thing and it makes a few people happy."

## N.Y. Drama Critics Cite 'Travesties'

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The New York Drama Critics Circle has named "Travesties" by Tom Stoppard as Britain's best play of the 1975-76 Broadway season in its annual poll.

"Streamers" by David Rabe was picked yesterday as the best play by an American author and "Pacific Overtures" as the best musical.

Mr. Stoppard's comic fantasy about a fictional confrontation of Lenin with James Joyce and Tristan Tzara, founder of the dada art movement, previously won a Tony award for drama.

It closed on Broadway March 13 after 158 performances.

The Rabe play, which concerns a makeshift group of Army recruits, is now at Lincoln Center's Newhouse Theater after an original production by the Long Wharf Company in New Haven, Conn.

"Pacific Overtures" composed by Stephen Sondheim and with book by John Weidman, was chosen after heated discussion, with 10 of the 31 members present abstaining from any choice. The musical concerns the opening up of Japan by Commodore Matthew Perry.

## Waverley Root: The Ethnic Side of Cuttlefish

CUTTLEFISH, the zoologists tell us, are monogamous—at least (like man?) in captivity. Ignoring this detail, Neapolitan fishermen trail a female cuttlefish behind their boats, attracting swarms of males craving captivity. We can only deduce that (a) cuttlefish released from restraint act differently or (b) that most of the cuttlefish in Neapolitan waters are bachelors. Bachelors are supposed to have a penchant for the bright lights, which please cuttlefish too. The Neapolitans take them at night by directing beams from powerful lamps toward the

water. The fishermen are disinterested executives, who catch cuttlefish to sell them to other Italians. Neapolitans are not particularly fond of cuttlefish: they prefer octopus or squid, which, like the cuttlefish, are cephalopods. Whether or not you eat cuttlefish (or octopus or squid) probably depends on where you are. You are extremely broad-minded, on your ethnic background. "The Anglo-Saxon people (possibly the 'Nordics' generally) do not eat a rule eat them," says the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, "even when a regular supply is available. They are largely consumed by South European (Mediterranean) peoples and in India, Indochina, Malay, China, Japan and the Pacific Islands."

One of the places where a regular supply is available but largely ignored is the United States, where cuttlefish are found on all coasts except in the more northerly waters, but are rarely eaten except by persons of Mediterranean origin who have not abandoned their ancestral habits. Another is England, where cuttlefish are plentiful along the southern coast and in the Channel Islands, but are customarily regarded with horror.

French cookbooks tend to confuse the cuttlefish with the squid, though they usually get the octopus straight, or as straight as an octopus can get, but in France these animals are eaten in the south, while most of the cookbooks are written and published in the north, where Frenchmen in today behave like "Nordics," at least insofar as eating cephalopods is concerned.

Distinguishing the different cephalopods is difficult for persons who do not belong to cuttlefish-eating races. The cuttlefish is easy to tell from the octopus because it has 10 arms or feelers or tentacles, whatever you choose to call them, while the octopus, as its name informs us, has eight. It is harder to separate the cuttlefish from the squid, since their chief distinguishing feature, the shell, calcified in the cuttlefish, horny in the squid, is worn inside the body. What the cephalopods have done is to transfer the shell which other mollusks carry outside for protection to the interior, with the result that, freed of the encumbrance of armor heavy in proportion to body weight, they have become active, aggressive, free-swimming, fast-moving, muscular animals. Since

it is not practical to peek inside the cephalopod to examine its shell you may be guided by the fact that the squid suggests a modern military missile. The lower part of its narrow body might make you think of a skyrocket, with its narrow sheath from which protrude the large eyes and 18 arms of its warhead, while the two triangular fins on either side look like the steady devices which hold a torpedo or rocket on target. Cuttlefish, broader in the beam, do not look streamlined, and propel themselves by a single, continuous fin running all the way around the body. The contrast is not always sufficiently marked to make identification certain, for both squid and cuttlefish vary greatly in shape, size and color (in flavor and edibility too). There are about 100 known species of cuttlefish, and squid have nearly as many genera as cuttlefish have species.

The cuttlefish proper is, according to a 1922 reclassification of the Cephalopoda, a member of the Sepiidae family, of which the most important genus is Sepia, the one which produces the most food, flanked by a few other genera and sub-genera. They are definitely marine animals which cannot tolerate low salinity, and are therefore seldom seen near river mouths; they have moved enthusiastically into the Suez Canal, which is saltier than the bodies of water it connects. They avoid deep waters, preferring littoral habitats and, in some cases, coming very close to shore to breed and attach their eggs to underwater plants (they even prefer submerged land plants, at least in the Bay of Naples).

They swim with an undulating motion of the encircling fin, but if alarmed can suddenly dart backward by expelling a jet of water violently through a narrow tube, often coloring it with the dark liquid secretion called, for want of a better name, ink. The general impression is that this serves like a smoke screen through which the cuttlefish can escape unseen; actually, the ink does not diffuse itself through the water, as a military smoke screen diffuses itself through the air. It holds together in one place, looking like a solid body. The principle is that of the bull-fighter's cape: the adversary is deceived into attacking a substitute, illusory, objective instead of the real one.

The ancient Romans were particularly fond of the cuttlefish, thinking it aphrodisiac. When Lucius Apuleius, author of "The Golden Ass," married the rich widow Aemilia Frudentilla in Roman Africa, her family, put out at the prospect of losing a rich legacy, accused him of having bewitched her by feeding her cuttlefish and similarly devilish ailments to inflame her passions and unsettle her reason. The ancient Greeks liked cuttlefish too (Athenians like them among the seafood appreciated in Greece) and legend says that Diogenes died in an attempt to eat a raw inkfish (whether cuttlefish or squid is not specified). Large or small, cephalopods require, like the salmon, long and

vigorous pounding to be tender enough to eat, and the cooking too, otherwise they are rubbery. Properly done, they can be delicious. The book, however, the book that the ink has been read without breaking it, neither in Adriatic Italy nor Spain, is there any recipe against the ink. Cuttlefish, style (scopula alla veneziana) is the best in its ink and, as it with polenta, in the same black rice ("riso nero" or "riso con le seppie") is colored with ink. Spain preserves cuttlefish, their own black juice.

It is common knowledge that cuttlefish ink is covered by the pigment sepia, much used by artists, and also that eating the animal's internal still, given to caged birds so they sharpen their beaks on it, there are other uses of the less commonly known—beginning with its employment as powder by ancient Roman warriors. Ground fine, it helped powder-powder—that is, it was scattered over faces of warriors, making them invisible.

Since it is both ink and abrasive, it is used for tinting and goes into toothpaste. It serves also for tanning and metal work, and as a food and it was once, but is no longer considered to have medical use for the treatment of leprosy, cardiac disorders.

## Moscow Decides To Boycott 1976 Cannes Festival

MOSCOW, May 12 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has decided to boycott the 1976 Cannes Festival because of "ill-will discrimination" by the organizers, the chairman of state committees for film, Mr. Ermash, said in an interview today in *Literaturny Gazeta*.

Mr. Ermash said that Soviet Union had offered films to the Cannes Festival, but that the organizers, the chairman of state committees for film, Mr. Ermash, said in an interview today in *Literaturny Gazeta*.

The situation has been same for years, he said. "I create difficulties, every year Soviet participation and I tentatively carry out a policy of non-participation against Soviet films, trying to arrange various conditions for the showing of our films or not showing them at all."

"The White Ship" which first prize at the Cannes Festival, concerns a boy commits suicide because of materialistic attitudes of family. "The Only One" is ascribed as a psychological about love.

Mr. Ermash said that organizers at Cannes deem the first as a children's and the second as a comedy.

## LONDON: When Versatility Obscures Good Singing Voice

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 12 (UPI)—Versatility combined with the ability in musical and theatrical professions can obscure an accomplished singer. It has been true of Fred Astaire, Mel Tormé, and it is true of Joel Grey, singing so well and doing miming and mimicking so well that delighted audiences at Palladium hardly notice how well he sings.

He makes it all sound so easy, so inevitable, so smooth, so modern, so slick. It is, of course, none of those things. It is a sort of throwback to those fine artists bred and brought in America by minstrel shows, vaudeville, burlesque and the like, circuit, schooled not by professors, but by colleagues and audience living proof of the coyness of the old American that art is which disguises art.

In this sense, it is perfectly in the nature of things that I should devote a considerable segment of my program to the art and the music of one of the great examples of this type of round theater, George M. Cohan, whom he played so brilliantly in the 1929 musical, "George M." There is something almost comical in the way he evokes the Cohan image and the Cohan as in "Yankee Doodle Dandy." "It's a Grand Old Flag" and "Cheer, O America," duplicating, possibly even improving on the Cohan inflections, the Cohan brashness and the Cohan as a profound actor, and this enormous span is memorably summed up at the close of the show when Grey re-enacts his role, and decadent, diabolical and multifarious nature of "George M." Then so much inspired characterization in the singing of "William Tell" and "Money" that one is hardly aware of him, it alone tells. But characterization is what the greatest singing is all about. If you don't believe it, well, catch Joel Grey and think while look and listen.

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High.	Low.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
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51%	37%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
10%	8%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
41%	24%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
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34%	34%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
35%	35%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
36%	36%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
37%	37%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
38%	38%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
39%	39%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
40%	40%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
41%	41%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
42%	42%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
43%	43%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
44%	44%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
45%	45%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
46%	46%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
47%	47%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
48%	48%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
49%	49%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
50%	50%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
51%	51%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
52%	52%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
53%	53%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
54%	54%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
55%	55%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
56%	56%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
57%	57%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
58%	58%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
59%	59%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
60%	60%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
61%	61%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
62%	62%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
63%	63%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
64%	64%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
65%	65%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
66%	66%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%
67%	67%	Admetab	58	16	190	45%	43%	44%	43%

**We take pleasure in announcing that**

ROY T. ABBOTT, JR.

has been elected  
Executive Vice President and Director  
of our firm

Mr. Abbott will be in charge of the firm's corporate financial services and investment banking in the United States and overseas.

**Lambert Brussels Witter, Inc.**

ONE BATTERY PARK PLAZA  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10004  
(212) 483-0800  
745 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022  
BOSTON • CHICAGO • SAN FRANCISCO • ZÜRICH

# BANCO DI NAPOLI

**Founded in 1539**

**Head Office: NAPLES, ITALY**

### Balance Sheet at 31 December, 1975

The Annual General Meeting of the General Council of Banco di Napoli was held on April 24, 1976.

The volume of Deposits, Savings Accounts, and Current Accounts at December 31, 1975, amounted to Lire 4,924,126,697,436, which represents an increase of 15.08 per cent over the 1974 figures.

Net profits reached the figure of Lire 3,757,720,765. After distribution, the capital, the reserves and Special Reserve Funds of Banco di Napoli amount to Lire 167,427,515,582.

## LIABILITIES

	Line	Line	Line	Line
Capital .....	40,000,000.00		Cash .....	140,260,257.99
Reserve .....	25,000,000.00		Balance with other Banks .....	250,000,273.65
Special Reserve Funds .....	100,147,307.43	163,501,700.03	Government and State guaranteed Securities .....	921,250,079.17
Deposits & Bonds .....	2,320,866,032.01			
Current Accounts .....	2,530,238,489.01			
Funds held Third Parties .....	163,000,000.00		Current Accounts .....	2,510,297,604.39
Bills & .....	56,679,749.24		Advances against .....	19,654,323.33
Credit Bonds issued .....	494,230,476.67		Carried Forward .....	6,922,744,098
Advances against Securities .....	100,155,475.43		Mutual Credits .....	716,379,913.93
Assets Reducible .....	117,250,000.00			3,934,113,020.14
Acceptances, Endorsements & Guarantees .....	324,000,000.00			
Bills for Collection .....	357,000,000.00		Heldings .....	41,772,876.84
Bankers' Liabilities .....	357,845,647.86		Premiums, etc. .....	67,133,474.03
Misc. Liabilities .....	264,095,456.74		Acceptances & Endorsements .....	1,170,000,000.00
Staff termination pay fund .....	21,140,219.50		Securities .....	44,592,385.45
Profit Balance c/o. to 1976 .....	12,935,399.76		Sundry Debtors .....	339,617,802.50
Profit 1975 available for Distribution .....	56,179,224.16		Contract Accounts .....	1,140,219,710.21
Future exchange sold .....	68,993,204.47		Mac. Assets .....	2,140,219,710.21
Creditors for future exchange sold .....	68,993,204.47		Due us for future exchange sold .....	10,760,864.12
Future securities sold .....	5,799,213.66		Future exchange sold .....	68,993,204.47
Creditors for future securities sold .....	5,799,213.66		Due us for future securities sold .....	68,993,204.47
Security Deposits for account of customer .....	10,409,368.75		Future securities sold .....	5,799,213.66
Securities deposited per Contra .....	1,212,795,081.89		Due us for security Deposits for account of customer .....	10,409,368.75
Securities Deposited with Third Parties .....	334,146,905.24		Securities Deffailed for Third Parties .....	1,212,795,081.89
			Securities Deposited as per Contra .....	334,146,905.24
		8,595,000,470.24		8,595,000,470.24

## ASSETS

[illegible]

**NEW ISSUE**

*All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

**May 6, 1976**

# 2,675,000 SHARES

# BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

**PREFERENCE STOCK, CUMULATIVE \$1.46 SERIES**

(PAR VALUE \$1 P<sup>th</sup> SHARE)

**Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.**  
Incorporated

**Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.**

**The First Boston Corporation**

**Drexel Burnham & Co.**

**Goldman, Sachs & Co. H**

**ower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.**

**Kidder, Peabody & Co.**

John, Loeb & Co.      Lehman Brothers      Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner &amp; Smith Inc.

**& Smith** **Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis**  
Incorporated

**Reynolds Securities Inc.**

**Salomon Brothers**      **Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.**  
Incorporated

**Wertheim & Co., Inc.**

**White, Weld & Co.** **Dean Witter & Co.**  
Incorporated Incorporated

**Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.**

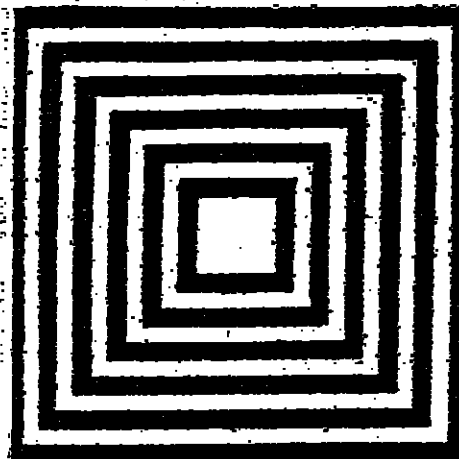
Spencer Trask & Co.  
Incorporated

مكنا من أهل



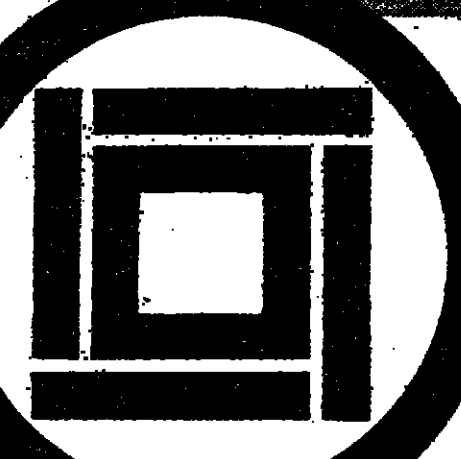
- 1976 - Stocks and High. Low. Div in 5		S&P P/E 100s. High Low Qtr. Close		3 m. C/P High Low Qtr. Close		- 1976 - Stocks and High. Low. Div in 5		S&P P/E 100s. High Low Qtr. Close		3 m. C/P High Low Qtr. Close		- 1976 - Stocks and High. Low. Div in 5		S&P P/E 100s. High Low Qtr. Close		3 m. C/P High Low Qtr. Close			
51 1/2	51 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	29 1/2	15	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
7 1/2	7 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
24 1/2	24 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
31 1/2	31 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
49 1/2	49 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
12 1/2	12 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40 1/2	32	Signal p/1	12	50 1/2	20	20 1/2	14
29 1/2	29 1/2	Parnell 10e	8	56 1/2	62	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	40							

(Continued on next page.)

**SEDE: VIA Q. SELLA, 2 - ROMA**

(in millions of lire)

Loans	16,583,863
Securities	6,909
Current Accounts with Treasury, Bank of Italy and other Banks	2,265,650
Sundry Debtors	147,914
Accounts with Credit Institutions	73,697
Unamortized Bond Discount	240,684
Other Assets	9,332
	19,328,049
Capital	15,300
Reserve Funds	21,204
Special Contingency Fund	304,112
Bonds	17,837,745
Matured Bonds and Accrued Interest	880,587
Loans in course of Disbursement	58,850
Accounts with Credit Institutions	10,554
Sundry Creditors	177,384
Other Liabilities	18,823
Profit	3,990
	19,328,049



**ICPU**

**ENTE DI DIRITTO PUBBLICO**  
**SEDE: VIA Q. SELLA, 2 - ROMA**

(in millions of lire)

ASSETS:	
Loans	2,890,482
Securities	4,691
Current Accounts with Treasury, Bank of Italy and other Banks	565,318
Sundry Debtors	59,747
Accounts with Credit Institutions	38,523
Unamortized Bond Discount	116,156
Other Assets	8,992
	3,683,909
LIABILITIES:	
Capital	21,000
Reserve Funds	14,662
Special Contingency Fund	80,193
Bonds	2,855,904
Loans	347,005
Advances Received	42,340
Loans in course of Disbursement	181,911
Accounts with Credit Institutions	9,506
Sundry Creditors	103,815
Other Liabilities	23,472
Profit	4,101
	3,683,909





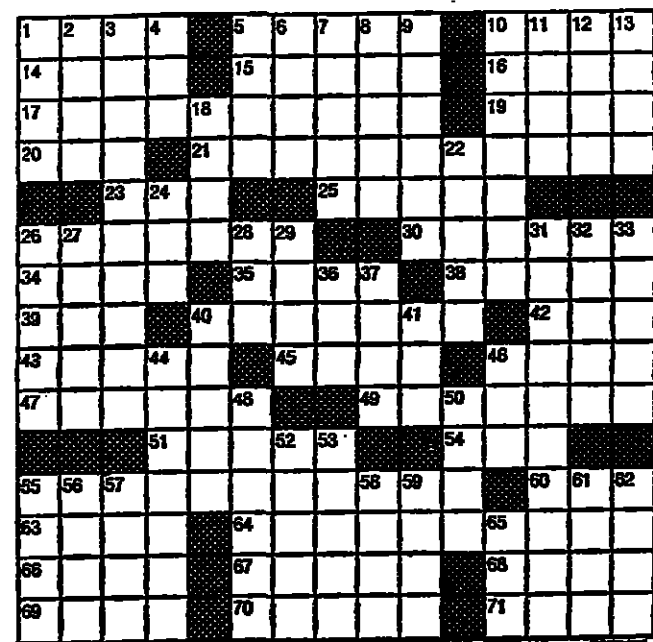






# CROSSWORD—*Edited by Will Wang*

- ACROSS**
1. nois
  5. Cookbook
  10. Waterbed
  14. Exclamations in Bonn
  15. Singer John
  16. French notion
  17. Ham Fisher's pug
  18. Fairy-tale heavy
  20. Mountain
  21. Caniff's gorge
  23. Old
  25. nouns
  26. Ascots
  30. Fodder
  34. Sharpen
  35. Road for Ben Hur
  38. Slaves of yore
  39. Height: Abbr.
  40. Charles Schulz fare
  42. Drinker's problem: Abbr.
  43. Watery mire
  45. Between Phi and Kappa
  46. Kind of horn
  47. Instant
  49. U-boat repair places
  51. Bayes and
- DOWN**
1. California
  2. Earth science: Abbr.
  3. Lee Falk apparition
  4. Sixth-sense initials
  5. Wallop
  6. Medicinal plant
  7. Hot-league
  8. Unstable
  9. Portrays
  10. Barrymore et al.
  11. Irritable
  12. Flying prefix
  13. Wall
  14. Movie dog
  15. Zodiac sign
  16. Salutation
  21. Abyss
  27. Psychologist
  28. Overtime
  29. Thrust at
  31. Stomach's "Polly"
  32. Make progress
  33. Curves
  36. Compass point
  37. Dirt-road features
  40. Penh
  41. Greek letter
  44. Hollywood's Mack
  46. Resort
  48. Hope
  50. Naval warrant officer
  52. Egyptian dancer
  53. Gaffer's miscue
  55. Offend
  56. About
  57. River of France
  58. Mother of Roman twins
  59. Insect eggs
  61. "Was it—I saw?"
  62. Snow gear
  65. Madison's signature



## WEATHER

C	F	Cloudy	C	F	Cloudy
ALABAMA	21	70	ALABAMA	21	70
ALASKA	18	65	ALASKA	18	65
ARIZONA	19	66	ARIZONA	19	66
ARKANSAS	23	72	ARKANSAS	23	72
CALIFORNIA	18	65	CALIFORNIA	18	65
COLORADO	18	65	COLORADO	18	65
CONNECTICUT	18	65	CONNECTICUT	18	65
DELAWARE	18	65	DELAWARE	18	65
FLORIDA	18	65	FLORIDA	18	65
GEORGIA	18	65	GEORGIA	18	65
ILLINOIS	18	65	ILLINOIS	18	65
INDIANA	18	65	INDIANA	18	65
IOWA	18	65	IOWA	18	65
KANSAS	18	65	KANSAS	18	65
KENTUCKY	18	65	KENTUCKY	18	65
LOUISIANA	18	65	LOUISIANA	18	65
MAINE	18	65	MAINE	18	65
MARYLAND	18	65	MARYLAND	18	65
MASSACHUSETTS	18	65	MASSACHUSETTS	18	65
MICHIGAN	18	65	MICHIGAN	18	65
MINNESOTA	18	65	MINNESOTA	18	65
MISSISSIPPI	18	65	MISSISSIPPI	18	65
MISSOURI	18	65	MISSOURI	18	65
MONTANA	18	65	MONTANA	18	65
NEBRASKA	18	65	NEBRASKA	18	65
NEVADA	18	65	NEVADA	18	65
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	65	NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	65
NEW JERSEY	18	65	NEW JERSEY	18	65
NEW MEXICO	18	65	NEW MEXICO	18	65
NEW YORK	18	65	NEW YORK	18	65
NORTH CAROLINA	18	65	NORTH CAROLINA	18	65
NORTH DAKOTA	18	65	NORTH DAKOTA	18	65
OHIO	18	65	OHIO	18	65
OKLAHOMA	18	65	OKLAHOMA	18	65
OREGON	18	65	OREGON	18	65
PENNSYLVANIA	18	65	PENNSYLVANIA	18	65
RHODE ISLAND	18	65	RHODE ISLAND	18	65
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	65	SOUTH CAROLINA	18	65
SOUTH DAKOTA	18	65	SOUTH DAKOTA	18	65
TENNESSEE	18	65	TENNESSEE	18	65
TEXAS	18	65	TEXAS	18	65
UTAH	18	65	UTAH	18	65
Vermont	18	65	Vermont	18	65
VIRGINIA	18	65	VIRGINIA	18	65
WASHINGTON	18	65	WASHINGTON	18	65
WEST VIRGINIA	18	65	WEST VIRGINIA	18	65
WISCONSIN	18	65	WISCONSIN	18	65
WYOMING	18	65	WYOMING	18	65

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



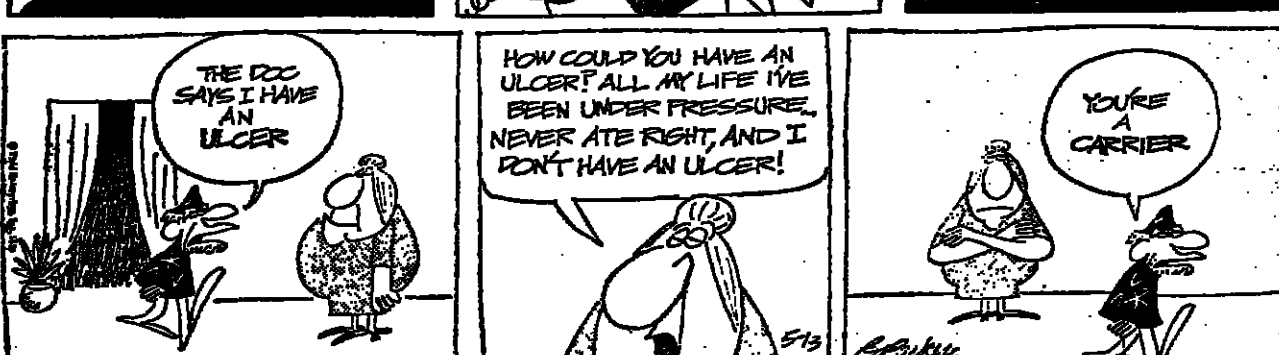
## BLOONIE



## BETTY BAILEY



## WIZARD



## ANDY CAP



## REX MORGAN

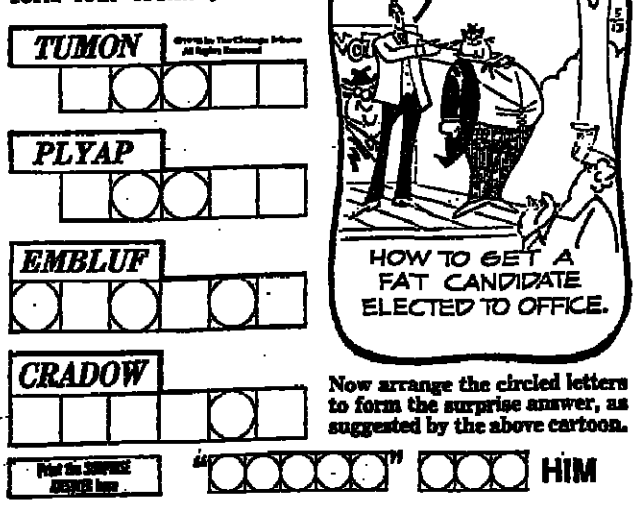


## RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: SUEDE YEARN RINDY SALOON  
Answer: What you wouldn't expect to find or Page One—AN "INSIDE" STORY

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

### STAR-MAKING MACHINERY

*The Odyssey of an Album*

By Geoffrey Stokes, Bobbs-Merrill, 224 pp.

Reviewed by John Rockwell

Geoffrey Stokes' new book is two things at once: a detailed look at the way the pop music business works, and a more implicit comment on the relationship between ex-1960s idealistic dreams and workaday mid-70s corporate conglomerate realities. The second aspect doesn't work quite so well as the first, but the first is so good that anybody interested in popular music must read this book.

When Glive Davis' autobiography appeared a couple of years ago, it was hailed in some quarters as the best book yet about the music business. Davis, the former head of Columbia Records who has now moved over to his own newly named Arista label, is unquestionably a dynamic record executive. But his book reflected his own limitations of vision rather severely: If anyone other than the record-company president has anything to do with a successful album's success, one wouldn't know it from Davis.

Stokes, a political and musical reporter for *The Village Voice*, takes a different and far more revealing approach. He has picked a band he likes and one nicely representative of his themes, and followed it doggedly from an unhappy record-company situation through the step-by-step process of recording an album through the signing of a new record-company deal through the marketing and promotion to the ultimate critical and commercial fate of the disk.

The chosen band is Commander Cody and His Lost Planet Airmen, who are appropriate for two reasons. First, they were at the time of Stokes' research and writing neither an unknown new act nor a proved loser. They were lively and successful enough to have a cult following but not so prominent as no longer to need all the help they could get.

Thus the reader gets a close look at all phases of an album's genesis and a band's career—the worries and plans of the group, the management and lawyer, the troubles of touring, the difficult-

ties of adapting to a new record company, the intricacies of recording, of record-company all levels.

But the book is not just a manual for another record company. It is a book of post-1960s spirit. Davis' book was a book of post-1960s spirit. Davis' book was a book of post-1960s spirit.

But Stokes is an enthusiastic level. He is fascinated by the star-making machine, the individualism, the reality of the music business.

The realities of the music business are more subtle than the easy beginning and the end. The music business is a business, and it is a business.

Most readers want this book for its own sake. But it is a book of post-1960s spirit. It is a book of post-1960s spirit.

John Rockwell  
*The New York Times*

## BRIDGE

By Alan

The East-West bidding shown on the diagram might seem to have been the victim of some typographical accident, but was in fact due to an unusual convention.

East and West were using a "simple" version of a system that West helped to develop and with which he has had great success. Two diamonds promised either a weak two-bid in a major suit, or a normal opening with 2-2-4-5 or 2-2-5-4 distribution. This four-pronged maneuver keeps everyone guessing for a round or so of bidding.

A cautious East would have bid two hearts, indicating a desire to play in that contract if West held a weak two-bid in that suit. However, East aggressively bid two no-trump, indicating an intention to reach game.

South showed his clubs, and West jumped to four diamonds, apparently rebidding his singleton. This was a "transfer," asking East to bid four hearts in any event. This might seem unnecessary, but a bid of four hearts by West would have asked for four aces, thus affecting a genuine transfer of the contract into the East hand.

It is clear that four hearts was destined to fail by a trick, for South would have cashed three club tricks, noted his partner's diamonds, and let a diamond. But to their subsequent regret, North-South got into the East-North doubled four diamonds to indicate a lead. Against four

hearts he wanted a partner lead a diamond he could return to club.

But this plan was Scotland's national have said. South's his partner had a suit, in which case second a good move vulnerability. He was modest, which East double.

West cashed the queen of spades and the heart jack. But the ace, cashed up and played his last ruffed with the diamond but then had to lead tricks to East.

NORTH  
1♠ 1♠ 1♠ 1♠  
1♠ 1♠ 1♠ 1♠  
1♠ 1♠ 1♠ 1♠  
1♠ 1♠ 1♠ 1♠

East and West were in a bit of a bind. The bidding was a bit of a bind. The bidding was a bit of a bind.







## Panama Is Ours!

Stanislaus got red in the face. "The Panama Canal is sovereign American territory as much as

“What word?” I asked.  
Stanislaus shouted “Charge!!!”

# The U.S. Baptists—Simple and Sophisticated

11/11/78 08:00

"The Baptists are a fearing kind of people. They fear their God. He knows every move you make and you can't hide your sin from Him," said Mr. Melton.

Mt. Tabor Church takes in about \$5,000 a year. It cannot afford a fulltime pastor. The minister, the Rev. Ronnie Noles, earns his living working for the U.S. Forest Service.

Orphaned at the age of three weeks, Louisa East became the ward of a family friend named William McKinley, who later invited her often for dinner at the White House. As executive secretary to Carrie Chapman Catt, the suffragette, Miss East helped win U.S. women the right to vote in

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible][illegible]